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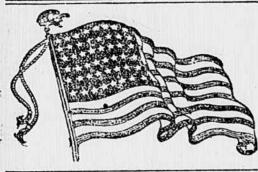
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THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919.



All prominent citizens of Springfield, Mass., having declined to sit on the platform to hear Senator Hiram Johnson assail the league of nations, the question open for debate is whether they were deterred by love for the league, aversion to Johnson or merely disinclination for Johnson oratory.

Another State has determined to stand by its own sovereignty, despite the intervention of the President, who sought to win it over to Federal usurpation. That State is Alabama, which has refused to ratify the Anthony amendment to the Constitution, and as other Southern States vote, the list of nonratificants will lengthen steadily.

Now that Germany has ratified the peace treaty it is proposed to release its nationals on parole in this country from further obligation. On how well they have learned their lesson will depend the warmth with which they are received in their several communities. Mere signing of the treaty will not release them from the necessity of maintaining a circumspect demeanor.

Talk of sending Alvin York to Congress is of a kind that spoiled a hero of the Spanish-American War and terminated his usefulness to his country by placing him in a position for which there were many men in his district much better qualified. Sergeant York has secured him a wife and been donated a farm, and he is far more capable of attending to his duties in respect to these than he is of essaying the task of making the nation's laws.

Cardinal Gibbons, at eighty-five years of age, is as active physically as many men two them can be dismissed from mind. decades his junior, and few can match him in intellectual power and brilliancy. Time has touched lightly this prince of the church who, as his years have increased, has grown in spiritual stature, in the influence for good that he wields and in the love that he commands from a whole nation, regardless of religious beliefs and affiliations. May he long be spared to serve as an example of real and sturdy Americanism.

Fifty Americans murdered in two years in Mexico and no arrests made is a strong indictment against the friendship and good faith of the southern republic and a still stronger one against the inactivity of Washington. Perhaps by the time the number of dead in Mexico equals those murdered on the Lusitania the government will feel that it has watched and waited long enough, and that some sort of definite action is imperative, if the life of an American citizen below the border is not to be utterly worthless.

By a vote that was all but unanimous, the British House of Commons has ratified the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league of nations. Meanwhile, the American Senate continues to wrangle, play politics and attempt to discredit the President, who made the covenant possible, denying him even the right to make provisional appointment to the reparation committee. As a result, Great Britain's commercial interests will reap a rich reward and those of the United States will get off to a start so slow that they never will be able to recover the lost ground.

Richmond was fortunate indeed in its opportunity to hear Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, gjust returned from his post as ambassador at Rome. There are few phases of the war that this distinguished Virginian has not seen at first hand, few of the intricacies of the making of peace with which he is not intimately acquainted, and there is no one more capable of judging the Italian character and weighing the justice of that nation's demands. Above all, there is no man in the diplomatic corps who has rendered more faithful or more effective service through the long years of ordeal than Dr. Page, or one who has more loyally upheld the hands of the administration. His message to Richmond shed new lights on many knotty problems, and he has made even more urgent the hope for a speedy ratification of the treaty that shall bring the league of nations to reality.

Aside from its other manifold injustices and inequalities, the prohibition enforcement law just passed by an overwhelming vote in the House is not far removed from class legislation. Even the nominally dry members who points in the treaty not clear to them. Enhave cried loudest and longest for bone-dryness refused to go to the logical extreme and pass a law that would threaten their own private caches of intoxicating beverages or the secret stores of others with means suffisaved, the hour of total aridity indefinitely government.

postponed, for those persons with a thirst and money and foresight sufficient to provide for its quenching. But for the man of lowly means, the laborer who toils by the day, there can be no such relief, not even in the harmless 2 3-4 per cent stuff. He perforce must remain strictly sober while his more well-todo neighbor, his cellar liberally stored, suffers under no such restraint. That is the way prohibition has worked out in Richmond, and that is the way it will work throughout dry America under the present congressional plan. It is a breeder of dissatisfaction and a brewer of trouble.

Banishing the Menace

THOSE alarmists on the Pacific Coast who I have trembled at every mention of the name Japan; who have spent sleepless nights brooding over the tragic possibilities of a sudden assault from the Jap navy; who have been warned that this empire of the Pacific might at any time land an army in San Francisco, seize and hold the great passes of the Rockies and, with one of the richest regions of the world thus isolated, proceed to the dismemberment of the United States at leisurethese nervous folks probably will feel reassured when the magnificent fleet of fighting ships now en route to the Pacific reaches its primary base at Mare Island.

President Wilson has directed that the American naval force be split in half; that one fleet remain on the Atlantic Coast, where it, of course, belongs, and that the other proceed to the Pacific, where it is to remain permanently unless war in the East again calls it into action somewhere in the Atlantic. This armada, under the command of Admiral Rodman, one of the ablest seamen in the world, has weighed its anchors in Hampton Roads and has headed straight for the Panama Canal. From there it will show itself to people of the coast at San Diego, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The purpose of this naval arrangement is not necessarily to give Japan warning as to which side of the Pacific it is safe to cruise in. There may have been some such secret motive back of the policy, but the more important factor was the fact that the American navy has now reached that strength where it can organize and maintain two superb battle fleets at the same time, either of which is capable of meeting successfully any attack that any sane man has reason to

It is an interesting fact that after the creation of the Pacific Fleet and the reorganization of that in Atlantic waters, either of the two forces is twice as great in point of tonnage and infinitely greater in point of gun power than was the splendid line of battleships which left Hampton Roads in 1908 for a cruise around the world. Each of the two fleets, as now composed, has an aggregate of more than 534,000 tons, whereas that under the command of "Fighting Bob" Evans eleven years ago had only 206,000 tons. Yet that force was the marvel of the world. Moreover, Admiral Rodman is in command of 2,000 officers and 33.000 men, as against 800officers and 13,500 men under Rear-Admiral

The nation has a right to be profoundly proud of its naval armament. Its fleet is the second in strength afloat. The third in line-that of France-is so far behind as to be out of the equation, and Japan's, the fourth, need no longer be regarded as a danger even to a supposedly unguarded Pacific Coast. Not only has our navy come out of the war practically unscathed, but it has come out of it with a vast amount of valuable experience and with a personnel of nearly 500,000 trained men.

Germany is now powerless from a naval standpoint. Russia is no longer a naval power. Great Britain and the United States have the only first-class fleets in the world, and their interests are so intimately associated that the thought of conflict between

F the people of the United States are as generous as the world believes them to be, and if they are appreciative of splendid public service, they will accord to General John J. Pershing, when that soldier reaches America, a reception in keeping with the titanic labor which he undertook and with the glorious victory to which he contributed. The whole nation will pay homage to this officer and, through him, to the greatest army that ever marched under the American flag.

More than that, his government will confer upon him permanent rank as a general in the army, a rank held only by four men in the history of the country. There should be no quibbling in official circles about it. There should be no petty jealousy between him and General March, chief of staff. There should be no rivalries between any of the flag officers involving this man. His work has been distinct and it has been triumphant. His honors should be distinguished, and if they are not the country as a whole will visit its displeasure upon those responsible for the

neglect of the officer. General Pershing should not be allowed or forced to resign from office. His knowledge is too important to be wasted on the desert air of civil life. He will not resign if he is received as hospitably as he deserves and if his government gives him that recognition which it owes him. As a permanent general of the army, he should be placed at the head of the general staff for a period of years and then made president emeritus of the Army War College. It sounds foolish for the bureaucrats of the War Department to argue that there is no place where a general might

fit in the military establishment. It is not necessary to elect John J. Pershing to the presidency in order to award to him the honors which he has won in France. Some of his friends insist that he is a serious presidential possibility, and these friends are hoping that the administration and Congress will commit the blunder of slighting this soldier and, by forcing him out of the army, make him a great political figure. It is unbelievable that the government would be guilty of such stupidity.

It is not surprising that Colonel Hohenzollera is suffering from ear trouble. The things that have passed along his auditory channels since he first drew the sword to demolish civilization have been sufficient to irritate them into a condition of acute inflammation.

The President has informed the Senate that he stands ready to enlighten them on any lightenment is what many of them need, but the last thing they will seek.

According to Republican statesmen, we won the war by being abjectly inefficient and cient to accumulate them. Thus the day is failing miserably in every department of our

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Dry Ballads.

"Fifteen men on the dead man's chest, Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of milk! Prunes and the devil has done for the rest, Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of milk!" -Stevenson: Prirates song, "Treasure Island

There from the flowing bowl (of buttermilk) Deep drinks the warrior's soul.

Skoal! to the Northland! Skoal." -Longfellow: "Skelcton in Armor."

"And now I am come with this beautiful maid To tread but one measure, drink one orangeade. -Scott: "Young Lochinvar"

Charcoal Enh's Dally Thought.

"When a man git so stingy dat he grunt every time he drop a button in de collection basket," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "I bet he figure maybe St. Peter ain' gwine see de holes punched in the salvation meal ticket. Try a chop, Mistah Jackson."

A Stunt! Got a great idea. Ever heard of Hammerstein? Opera fellow. Big man that way. Produces Pagliacci and everything, some things. Well, our voice sounds like a cross-cut saw altereating with a pine knot. But we understand Hammerstein doesn't know a lot about music anyhow. He's in it for the money. He

knows how to count. Times being hard, the poetry writing not paying a whole lot by the hour, we've decided to go into grand opera. We go to New York and hunt up Hammerstein. "Well, Oscar, old top," we say, just like that, "here we are. We'll sing anything that Caruso does for \$30 a week!"

Hammerstein figures quick-what they call in the West some pronto-and sees where he saves \$1,995.34 a night, and in we go warbling the Miserable Air from Rusty Cans just like we knew it. As 25 per cent of the audience will be talking about something else at the time, we go over with a rush. All we gotta do is buy a bucketful for the critics, and our name blazes in electric lights all along the Big Bluff Boule-

get under the river before someone else cops our idea. . . 'Bye, Mabel; we'll write when

The man who owes me five is afraid to meet me. I know, because I have just ducked the man to whom I owe ten

S. O. S .- You are so good and kind to the lovelorn, won't you please tell me whether it is proper for a mere child of thirty-eight to en courage a bachelor who has \$30,000 a year and ANGUISH, JR. Well, dearie, I wouldn't encourage him ex-

actly, but if he came near me in the circumstances I'd be ready with a strange hold and a half-Nelson, bublieve me! He listens like an angel in disgust. P. S. If you need any help,

Inventory.
"Yes'm." said the Cook. "I done look ovah everything, .Mum. We got a piece o' ham an' a left-ovah' chop an' two aigs an' some bread puddin' in' de 'frigerator, an' dat's all."

"Well, Euphestania Ambrosia," said the Mistress of the Domicile, wearily, "I suppose you'll have to mix them up and give us chicken croquettes with them again; but oh, I wish you could imagine something original once in a

Lagniappe.

A fool never recognizes his own folly. Wealth helps a man forget, anyhow, It's hard to think of mistletoe in July. And the wisest man on Earth had more'n

Rainy Days.

Rainy days, rainy daze, rainy, rainy, rainy haze, Spattering, clattering on the pane, Crystal drops, crystal rain! Clouding sky-lines where they dip,

Wetting sails for many a ship Gliding on the sea I see Where the rain paints dreams for me.

quiet, restful ways Of the whispering rainy days!

Business Problems SOLVED BY BRUNG DUKE, Author, Harold Whitehead.

Profit Sharing.
CHAPTER XIV.

I had been back at the Gagnus Brothers only three days when Bruno Duke arranged that same evening for us to meet the Magnus brothers, to discuss some of his suggestions relative to a profit-sharing plan for their business.

Promptly at 8:00 o'clock we sat down in Duke's rooms on Seventy-savether. or a pront-snaring pian for their business.

Promptly at 8:00 o'clock we sat down in Duke's rooms on Seventy-seventh Street. Charles and James Magnus lit cigars and offered one to Duke—he refused because he preferred his hookah. I then declined because I'd tried one of J. M's cigars before.

After a few whiffs I had told him that he ought to call 'em the "Samson brand"—they were so strong.

ought to call 'em the "Samson brand"—they were so strong.

Betterly, Duke's friend, who helps him on advertising problems, met Duke with J. M. one time and after he'd tried one of the cigars suggested that they ought to be called the Adam and Eve brand, "for," said that atrocious punster, "after you've 'ad 'em you 'eave."

Well, after we were all comfortably seated Duke began.
"We must, first of all, gentlemen, see that we are agreed on a few facts on which our reasoning must be based.
"We agree that a profit-sharing plan to be successful must encourage loyalty and co-operation and stimulate effort.
"Yes," Charles said. James merely grunted.

"Yes." Charles said. James merely grunted.
"Next. that any plan which is not understood by the employees is destined to create distrust and that a plan to be understood by all must be simple." heads nodded, one promptly and the

Two heads nodded, one promptly and the other grudgingly.

"Good." commented Duke. "We also agree that the amount of money involved must be sufficient to assume real importance in the eyes of the recipient."

"I suppose so," grunted James.

Charles said, "Sure."

"It is obvious then that the amount which would satisfy a warehouse boy would appear insignificant to a salesman."

insignificant to a salesman"

James and Charles looked at each other, for James and Charles looked at each other, for this remark, so simply and logically led up to, showed a great weakness in their present plan. "Well," began Charles hesitatingly, "as you put it, Mr. Duke, I suppose it is, but it didn't seem fair to us to discriminate against any-

body."
"No?" queried Duke, "yet you 'discriminate' on salaries." A little discussion was sufficient to get the Magnuses to see the matter Duke's way.—To be continued tomorrow.

A Daily Once Over.

Don't Got Hot About the Heat. Of course, it is hot-what do you expect in number time-by why keep worrying and

of course, it is hot—what do you expect in summer time—by why keep worrying and speaking about it and increasing your discomfort, as well as that of your friends?

Recently it was too cold, and that did not suit you, and now the violence of your emotions makes your blood several degrees warmer than the temperature outside. the temperature outside.

Try being oblivious to trifling outside conditions.

ditions.
You cannot fell what you do not sense.
You know it has been hotter, and if you have a grain of logic in your make-up you know that you should dress and plan your work to suit the weather and keep well and comfortable.
Think of hours you suffered in zero weather in winter, and of the snowbanks you had to shovel through to go for the doctor the time you froze your ear, and you will be glad you are wielding a fan rather than a snow shovel.
The less you complain of the heat the less it will bother you."—(Copyright, 1919.)

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady (Copyright, 1918, by National Newspaper Serv! c.) Refrigeration of Food.

Water derived from melted ice often contains not only living germs, but even living worms. Some germs are not killed by temperatures far below freeing. The germ of anthrax will survive an exposure of many days to a temperature 158 degrees below freezing. Germs will survive the extremely low temperature of liquid air (315 degrees F.). Therefore, refrigeration merely delays fermentation or decomposition of food; it acts as an antiseptic merely, and not as a germicide.

Milk, meat or exes undergo slow putrefac-

age than fresh food.

Refrigeration or cold storage is the most sanitary method of preserving food. It does not affect the taste, digestibility or nutritive value of food. It is a question whether as much can be said of any other known method of preserving food.

A refrigerator of the last of the same of

A refrigerator should have a thorough cleaning once a week throughout the season, and for this reason the procelain or white enamel-lined refrigerator is preferable.

Railroad Difficulty

BY WALKER D. HINES,
Director General of Railroads.

Five propositions were the fundamental evils of the pre-war railroad situation: The absence of standards; the wide disparity between the weak and the strong roads; the absence of any point of contact between the regulating body and the private management; the suspicion as to over-capitalization; and the fear that the public would be exploited for the benefit of private capital.

Those conditions led to uncertainty and delay, and to the public paying a very high price for the form of regulation that was adopted. After all, one of the most important things in the regulation of the railroads, and the ultimate object which really must be striven for, is that the regulation shall be of such a character that, while it protects the public, it will at the same time give sufficient assurance to capital to bring into the railroad business the great valume of additional capital which is needed to develop the railroads; to keep abreast of the growing demand of the commerce of the country.

That is a standard which must be set as the

when we consider the diminished purchasing power of the dollar it is a conservative estimate to say that at least \$1,000,000,000 of new capital must be put into the railroads every year for many years to come, and probably a great deal more than that must be put in; and unless a form of regulation can be adopted, which will direct that capital into the business, then there is nothing to do but to put the business on a basis where governmental credit can be used in the first instance to furnish the money—and that means government ownership.

The railroad situation in the future is going

money—and that means government ownership.

The railroad situation in the future is going to be far more difficult than it was in the past. The disparity between the weak and the strong roads is going to be more pronounced; there are going to be fewer roads which can survive on the basis of their individual earnings. So whatever may have been the necessity for a radical and effective solution of these difficulties in the past, that necessity is multiplied many. in the past, that necessity is multiplied many times by the new conditions.—(Copyright, 1919.)

A. Tabloid Tale. After the Battle.

"Tidwillow, you've gotta fight Kid Muggins, the bantamweight champion tomorrow, or we lost \$8,000,000, and 3,000,000 people will go home to their suppers disappointed and pick out their spite on the babies"

Thus spoke the trainer-manager of the club. "What's the matter with Hornbecker?" asked Tidwillow.

Hornbecker went in swimming yester-

and a dreadnought ran over him, an' he dn't hold his breath long enough, so we "But," protested Tidwillow. "I'm ugly as sin

now and my girl sighs every time she looks at me, but if I get battered up any worse I wouldn't have the nerve to ask her to marry He was right. Set between two glaring bull-

He was right. Set between two glaring bullfrog eyes was a nose of great length, while
the corners of his large mouth almost met at
the back of his head—his face was so thin.
"I'll tell you what," said the manager. "You
go and ask her tonight, and and if she won't
marry you, why you won't care what you look
like and you'll fight Kid Hammer tomorrow."
"If she says 'no' I hope he kills me!" said
Tidwillow, dejectedly.
He asked her that night.
If.

The next day, Tidwillow fought Kid Hammer The next day, lidwillow fought Kid Hammer a bitter, bitter fight—a thrity-one rounder, and when he came out of the ring, after having licked Eammer to a droozle, he showed a round head with both frog eyes closed tight, skinny cheeks puffed up to the size of a watermelon, and big nose as flat as a wafer, while his usual pasty skin was flushed to the color of dried beer. On his lap, he held a big bag bulging with

greenbacks.

Just as the ambulance drove up, a beautiful girl flung herself upon Tidwillow, as he lay on the stretcher. the stretcher.
"I made a mistake last night. Tiddy, my hand-me hero! I do love you! I don't know why!"

But the bunch of greenbacks knew why, and they crinkled with amusement all during the ride to the hospital.

News of Fifty Years Ago. (From the Richmond Dispatch, July 24, 1869.)

More Richmond people are going to the springs than at any time since before the war. Richmond has a band of genuine Ethiopian ministers, and a colored water-girls' saloon on Fifteenth Street, There is an old negro in the poorhouse who says he has cut and dorded wood where the busiest portions of Main Street now lie. He is over 100 years of age.

Colored Conservative clubs are being formed in every ward in the city, and the leaders say they are going to be permanent. The Chesapeake and Chio has decided to issue during the summer months excursion tickets to White Sulphur Springs, good for four days, at \$15 for the round trip.

The official majority in Virginia for Walker now definitely ascertained to be 18,331. Good

The pleasant resort hotel situated at Chester the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad has a opened by Captain Haywood. The majority against disfranchising and the oath clauses of the constitution is a little

Senator Wade says the result in Virginia will affect the Northern elections favorably for the Republicans. We don't just see how. George Peabody and W. W. Corcoran have engaged rooms for the entire season at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. the entire season at the

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers-A Daily Editorial Feature.

THE TONGUE AND ITS POWER BY DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

street the extremely low temperature of liquid merely delays fermentation or deconnection merely delays fermentation or deconnection merely delays fermentation or deconnection or deconnectio

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

That is a standard which must be set as the thing to be achieved, and if it cannot be achieved through some form of public regulation or private management, it will eventually have to be achieved by the government taking over the railroads completely so that it can, in the first instance, directly use its credit and raise the money necessary to continue to develop the railroads.

When we consider the diminished purchasing power of the dollar it is a conservative estimate to say that at least \$1.000,000,000,000 of new management of the roads very much more of many kind, and these very people use the roads very much more pie use the roads very much more and more roughly than a taxpayer, who is paying a tax on the assessed value of his property, including his automobile and an auto license besides. We are all aware that the tax levying body of our State has been called in special session to levy a tax for

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Rooks and Astil

Divorce Bills Introduced.

C. G. P., Trevilian — For information in regard to bills introduced in the last General Assembly bearing on divorces, write to John W. Williams, Clerk of the House of Delegates, Richmond, Va.

Excessive Sweating of the Feet.
Reader, Hopewell.—The condition of offensive feet is caused by exsessive sweating, and the sweat, being conlined, does not evaporate and so decomposes. For treatment the feet should be washed daily in cold water.

minutes. Plante on coo two to five minutes. Plange quickly into cold water; cut the corn from the cob with a thin, sharp knife. Pack corn in jar to within one and one-half inches of the top. See that the corn is packed in jar and sterilized as soon as possible after it has been blanched. Handle only a small quantity at a time. ble after it has been blanched. Handle only a small quantity at a time. Add one level teaspoon of salt and three to five teaspoonfuls of medium thick sirup to each quart and enough hot water to fill the jar. Place rubber and top in position, seal partially, but not tight. Sterilize two and one-half to three hours. Canned Rhubarh.—Use fresh stalks, wash and clean. Skin may or may not be removed. Cut stalks into pieces that will pack best in jars so as to leave little space. Blanch one to two minutes, plunge into cold water and pack in glass jars. Place rubber and cap. (Never use tin cans for rhubarb.) Then add-hot sirup of desired thickness or hot water and partally seal. Sterlze fifteen to twenpartally seal. Sterlze fifteen to twen-

Books and Authors 'Dave Darrin on Mediterranean Service,' by H. Irving Hancock, is another volume of the series of Dick Prescott Books, just issued by Henry Altenus Company. Those who are

sequainted with previous numbers of the series will not rest until they have read this one.

Pours fast, full soon the time of the flood tide must be; Lock how the grace of the sea doth go About and about through the intricate

thannels that flow Here and there, Everywhere,

Everywhere,
Till his waters have flooded the uttermost creeks and the low-lying lanes.
And the marsh is meshed with a million veins,
That like as with rosy and silvery essences flow
In the rose-and-silver evening glow.
Executed by land Sun! Farewell, my lord Sun!
The creeks overflow; a thousand rivu-

Twist the roots of the sod; the blades of the marsh grass stir;

Passeth a hurrying sound of wings that westward whirr; Passeth, and all is still; and the currents cease to run; And the sea and the marsh are one.

-Lanler.